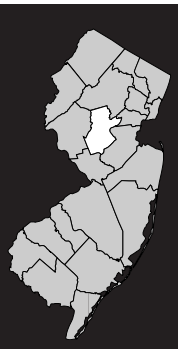
Somerset County



SOMERSET

Somerset County Index of Sites

Alan & Son Car Care Center

988 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acres

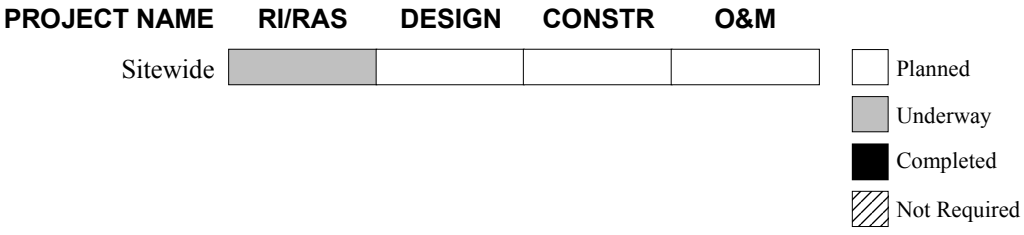
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$18,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,118,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has operated as an auto repair shop since the early 1970s. It is located in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination case. In 1991 the property owner determined that an on-site private potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. A Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on the well as an interim measure and the property was later connected to the public water supply. In 1994 gasoline odors were reported in the adjacent storm sewers and gasoline product was observed in a nearby stream. NJDEP determined a check valve on underground gasoline tank piping at the site had malfunctioned and may have contaminated the subsurface soil. NJDEP directed the auto repair shop owner to investigate and remediate the soil and ground water at the site but the owner did not comply. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP is reviewing the soil and ground water sampling results from the RI phase.



Amwell Road Ground Water Contamination

Amwell Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected properties in 2001. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination in 2003 and plans to periodically sample private potable in the area to monitor ground water quality.

Brook Industrial Park

100 West Main Street Bound Brook Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 1 **LOT:** 34

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineated
Soil	Pesticides Dioxin Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removing/Capped/Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Structures	Pesticides Metals	Delineated/Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$11,638,000
Corporate Business Tax	$536,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Brook Industrial Park is a complex of warehouses and industries located on the northern bank of the Raritan River in Bound Brook. Chemical and pesticide production and storage operations occurred at the park between 1971 and 1982, when Blue Spruce International occupied a number of the buildings. The current occupants of Brook Industrial Park consist of a manufacturer of steel products, a manufacturer of plastic products, a manufacturer of specialty chemicals, a metal plating company and an equipment contractor. The Middlebrook Regional Health Commission and NJDEP began an investigation of the industrial park in 1980, after workers at one of the facilities reportedly became ill. Subsequent sampling revealed that the soil, ground water and surface water at the park were contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. The sampling also revealed that elevated levels of dioxin were present in the soil near the former Blue Spruce building. USEPA covered the dioxin-contaminated soil with an asphalt cap during an emergency response action in 1983.

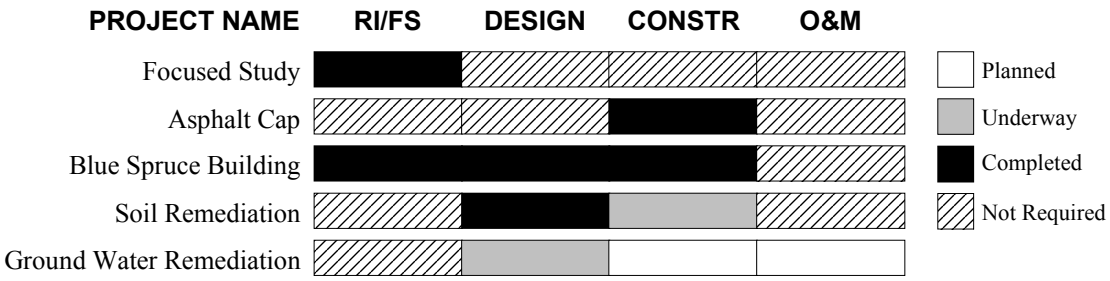
In 1989 USEPA added Brook Industrial Park to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed the soil at the industrial park was contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals, and the interior of the Blue Spruce facility was contaminated with pesticides, dioxin and heavy metals. A subsurface pit at another building in the industrial park was found to be contaminated with heavy metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals, but the surface water and sediments of the Raritan River were not significantly contaminated.

In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil from the industrial park as well as the materials from the subsurface pit, demolition and off-site disposal of the contaminated materials from the Blue Spruce building, and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The first phase of the cleanup, demolition of the Blue Spruce building, was completed

Brook Industrial Park

(Continued from previous page)

in 1999. The soil removal project was begun in 2000 and is in progress. More than 18,000 tons of contaminated soil have been removed so far. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2004. Security fencing is in place to prevent people from coming in contact with hazardous areas of the industrial park while the Remedial Design and cleanup work are underway.



Claire Drive Ground Water Contamination

Claire & Stella Drives Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

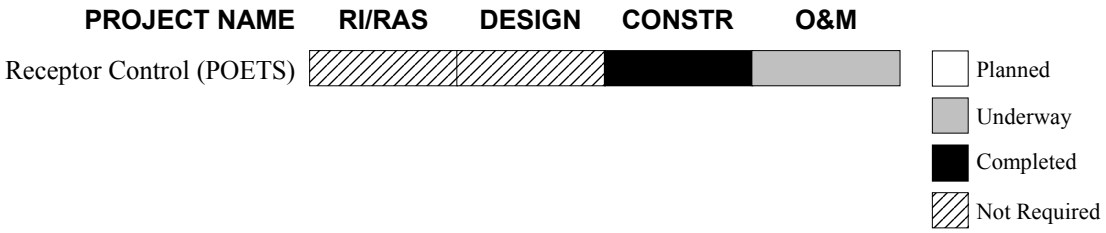
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$27,000
1981 Bond Fund	$40,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 2000 and 2003 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination in 2003 and is currently conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2004.



Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination

Elm Avenue & 9th Street Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

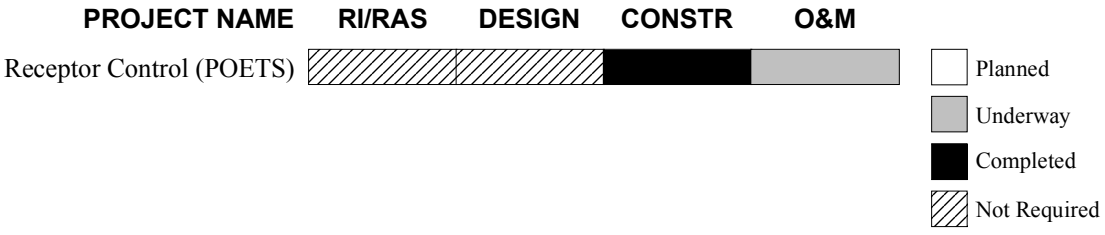
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$135,000
1981 Bond Fund	$27,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health in 1992 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Federal Creosote Company

Valerie Drive & East Camplain Road

Manville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Wood Treatment (Creosoting)
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 50 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Creosote	Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$147,060,000
Corporate Business Tax	$16,340,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Federal Creosote Company operated a wood treatment facility at this site between 1910 and 1957. Activities entailed creosoting railroad ties and telephone poles. The excess creosote and creosote-contaminated residues were discharged into trenches and lagoons. These areas were covered with fill material after operations ceased. The Rustic Mall shopping center and the Claremont Development, which consisted of 137 single-family homes, were constructed on the site in the 1960s.

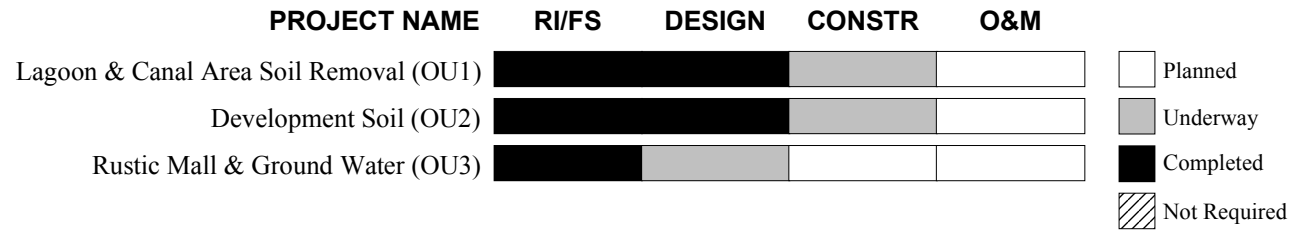
In 1997 a sink hole developed around a sewer pipe at the development and creosote was found when the pipe was excavated. USEPA and NJDEP later determined there were two former creosote lagoons, several drainage trenches and a drip area at the development. Indoor air testing showed that the creosote in the soil was not adversely affecting air quality in the homes. USEPA added Federal Creosote Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999.

Between 1997 and 2002 USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA divided the site into three Operable Units (OU). OU1 encompasses the former lagoon and canal areas, where the highest levels of creosote contamination are present in the soil. OU2 encompasses other areas of the development where concentrations of creosote are lower than at OU1 but still exceed NJDEP's soil cleanup criteria. OU3 addresses contaminated soil at the Rustic Mall and the ground water.

USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 in 1999. The ROD required demolition of 19 homes, excavation of the subsurface contaminated soil, treatment and disposal of the soil at an off-site facility, and backfilling the excavations with clean soil. This work was begun in 2000 and is still underway.

In 2000 USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soil at approximately 54 residential properties. The Remedial Design for OU2 was completed in 2002 and soil removal activities at this area are underway. Approximately 220,000 tons of creosote contaminated soil have been removed from the OU1 and OU2 areas since remedial activities began.

USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3 in 2002. The ROD also required excavation and disposal of contaminated surface soil at the Rustic Mall and long-term monitoring of contaminants in the ground water. The Remedial Design for OU3 is underway and expected to be complete in 2004.



Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination

Glenwood Terrace Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided/ Treating

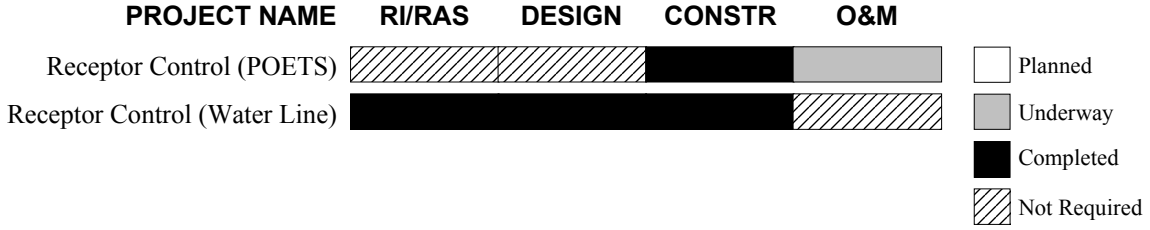
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$19,000
1981 Bond Fund	$34,000
1986 Bond Fund	$477,000
Corporate Business Tax	$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department in 1991 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1994. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the GWIA. The local water company and Bridgewater Township installed the water lines, connected the residences and sealed the private wells in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP. Approximately 45 residences were connected to public water lines during the project.

Between 1994 and 2003 the Remedial Response Element sampled private wells outside of the GWIA and identified 15 additional wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has installed POET systems at these residences and delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. NJDEP plans to conduct a water supply alternatives analysis to address these contaminated wells in 2004. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated

121 Laurel Avenue Franklin Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 171

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$9,492,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Disposal Services operated a waste disposal facility at this site between the 1950s and 1985. The facility consisted of a waste transfer station, a trash compactor and an unpermitted landfill containing approximately 16,000 cubic yards of solid wastes. Two residences and two businesses, the Hasty Acres Riding Club and a vehicle repair garage, currently occupy the property. In 1985 the local health department determined that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Eight residents were restricted from using their wells and advised to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems in their homes. Sampling of on-site ground water monitor wells conducted in 1986 confirmed that the potable well contamination was due to the Higgins Disposal site.

In 1990 USEPA added Higgins Disposal Services to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS identified several areas at the site where soil contamination and buried hazardous wastes were present. Between 1992 and 1996 USEPA removed 765 tons of PCB-contaminated soil from a riding ring used by the Hasty Acres Riding Club and excavated approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and 7,000 containers, ranging in size from 40 milliliter glass vials to 55 gallon drums, from various other locations at the property.

In 1997, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) that required extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water at the site, extension of public water lines to 11 residences and no further action for the soil. The ROD specified that the extracted ground water would be conveyed via a pipeline to the nearby Higgins Farm Superfund site for treatment at the existing ground water remediation plant. While NJDEP concurred with the proposed ground water remedy, it did not concur with the no further action recommendation for the soil due contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey's soil cleanup criteria. FMC Corporation, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, subsequently removed the inactive landfill, excavated small areas of contaminated soil that exceeded NJDEP's cleanup criteria, and extended water lines to 13 residences.

In 2001 FMC Corporation completed a Focused Feasibility Study that concluded installation of a separate ground water remediation system at the Higgins Disposal site was less costly and more feasible than conveying the contaminated ground water to the Higgins Farm site for treatment and disposal. Consequently, USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in 2002 that changed the final ground water remedy for the Higgins Disposal Superfund site to on-site extraction and treatment, followed by reinjection of the treated ground water. FMC Corporation will design and construct the ground water remediation system under the supervision of USEPA. USEPA expects FMC Corporation to begin designing the ground water remediation system in 2004.

Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated

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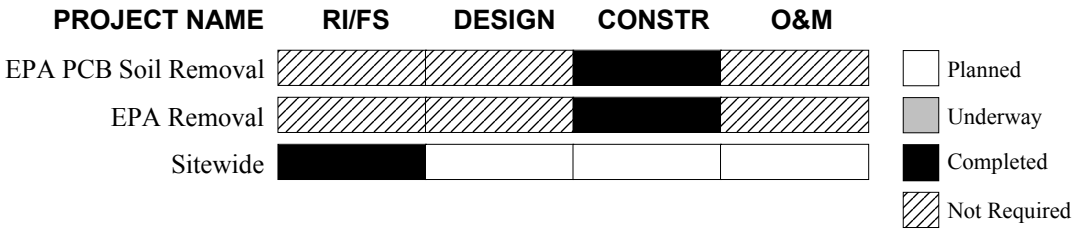

Higgins Farm

Route 518 Franklin Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 26.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 75 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Dioxins Metals	Removed
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$24,361,000
Spill Fund	$71,000
1981 Bond Fund	$95,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,213,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,390,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Farm is a cattle breeding farm where drums of chemical wastes were once buried. The site became the subject of an NJDEP investigation in 1985 after chlorobenzene, a volatile organic compound, was discovered in a nearby private potable well. A geophysical survey revealed drums were buried at the northwest portion of the site, approximately 40 yards from the contaminated well. The property owner excavated approximately 50 drums of chemical wastes and visibly contaminated soil from this area in 1986. NJDEP later determined three other private potable wells in the area were also contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the four contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents.

In 1989 USEPA added Higgins Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1990 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private potable wells and other wells at risk of becoming contaminated. Twenty six residences were connected to the water line when it was completed in 1993. USEPA excavated 94 buried drums and contaminated soil from a second drum disposal area during a removal action in 1992.

Based on the RI/FS, USEPA determined ground water at the site was contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene and benzene, as well as semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. The RI/FS also revealed soil at the property and surface water and sediments in a pond were not significantly contaminated. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, with discharge of the treated water to an existing pond on the property. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1997 and is operating the system. Approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water are extracted and treated each day at the site. Ground water treatment is expected to continue for approximately 20 years.

Higgins Farm

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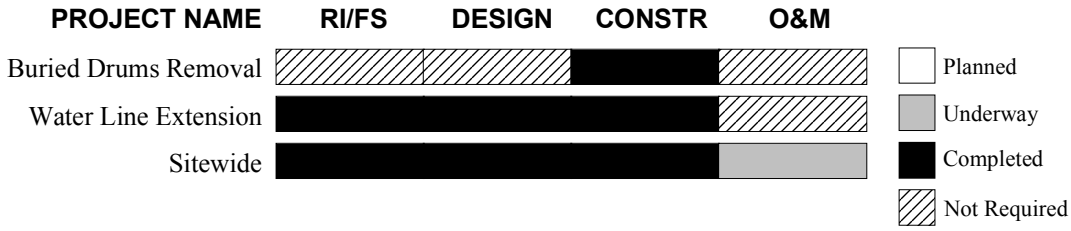


McFarland's Service Station Bridgewater

555 Union Avenue West

Bridgewater Township **Somerset County**

BLOCK: 232 **LOT:** 36

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Car Wash

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Remediating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating/Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

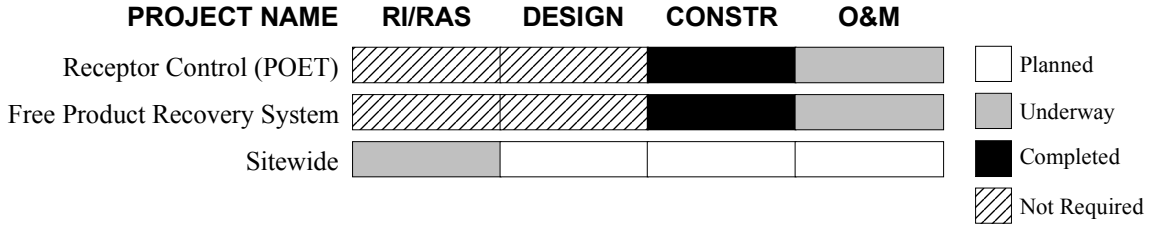
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$16,000
Corporate Business Tax	$290,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as McFarland's Pit Stop. The underground fuel storage tanks and associated piping at the site were repaired and upgraded several times between 1975 and 1992. Leaks from this system contaminated the soil and ground water with gasoline. In the early 1990s floating gasoline product and dissolved gasoline-related compounds were found in on-site ground water monitor wells. The ground water contamination migrated off site and reached potable wells at nearby residences and businesses. Gasoline vapors were also detected in nearby sewer lines and two neighboring buildings.

Between 1996 and 1998 the gas station owner implemented several remedial actions under with oversight of NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element. These included installing extraction systems at the gas station to recover gasoline product and vapors from the ground water table and subsurface soil, and removing three leaking underground storage tanks and 300 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil. Twenty six nearby properties with private potable wells that were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were connected to the public water line and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on a potable well at a commercial facility where no water line was available.

In 1998 the site was transferred to NJDEP's Remedial Response Element when private funds were no longer available to complete the cleanup. The vapor extraction system was shut down in 2000 when gasoline vapors were no longer being recovered. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the ground water and free product extraction system, monitoring the ground water plume and evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions. Active remediation of the ground water will continue as long as contaminant levels continue to decrease. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination near the site and is periodically sampling potable wells outside the CKE to monitor ground water quality.



Montgomery Township Housing Development

Robin Drive, Route 206 & Sycamore Lane

Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 22 through 36

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 77 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$5,911,000
1981 Bond Fund	$141,000
Corporate Business Tax	$222,000

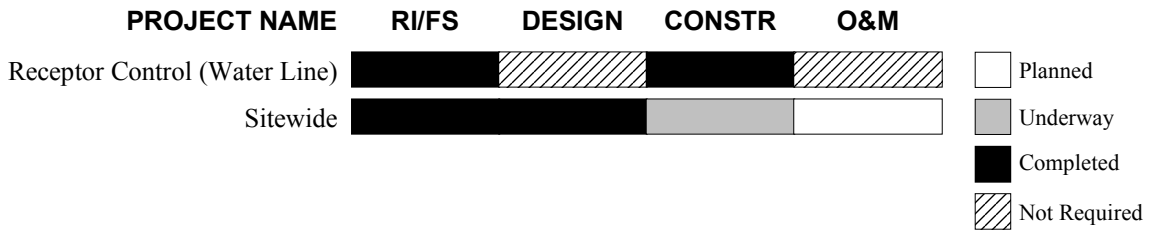
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of approximately 77 private homes that were originally serviced by private potable wells. In 1978 trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination was found in the nearby Rocky Hill Municipal Well. The following year private potable wells in the housing development were sampled and also found to have elevated levels of TCE. The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township.

USEPA placed the Montgomery Township Housing Development on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was initiated in 1986 to investigate this site along with the possibly related contamination at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund site. During the RI/FS, two Operable Units (OU) were established for the site: providing public water supply for the residents (OU1) and remediation of the contaminated ground water (OU2).

In 1987 USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required the extension of public water lines into the Montgomery Township Housing Development. The majority of the residents had their homes connected to the water line between 1981 and 1990, but six residents chose not to connect.

In 1988, after the RI/FS was completed, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was started in 1991 but subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999. USEPA and NJDEP reached a tentative financial settlement with the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site in 2002. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system in 2003 and began construction of the system later in the year. Installation of the system is expected to be completed in 2004.



Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated

1026 Route 518 Montgomery Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Equipment Manufacturing

OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated (PGT) has manufactured radar detection and laboratory analysis equipment at this facility since 1968. The facility is adjacent to the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites. A Remedial Investigation completed in 1988 for the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites concluded PGT was the most likely source of the ground water contamination at those sites. A septic tank at the facility is a suspected source of the contamination. USEPA filed suit against PGT for cost recovery in connection with both the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites. USEPA and NJDEP reached a tentative financial settlement with PGT and other Potentially Responsible Parties for the site in 2002. All work at this site will be conducted as part of the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites.

Rocky Hill Municipal Well

Washington Street Rocky Hill Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 6 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

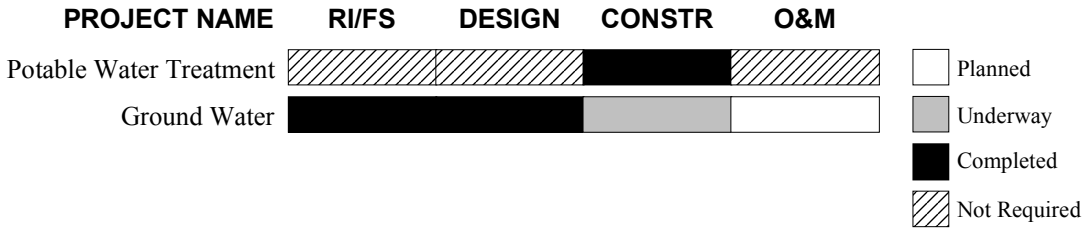
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,070,000
Corporate Business Tax	$271,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rocky Hill Municipal Well supplies drinking water to approximately 1,000 residents of Rocky Hill Borough. In 1978 a Rutgers University study revealed the well was contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township. In 1983 USEPA placed the site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and the Borough installed an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants from the water. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the air stripper is being performed by the Borough.

Between 1986 and 1988 NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. This work was conducted jointly with the RI/FS for the Montgomery Township Housing Development Superfund site. In 1988 USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design of the ground water remediation system was started in 1991 but subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999. USEPA and NJDEP reached a tentative financial settlement with the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site in 2002. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system in 2003 and began construction of the system later in the year. Installation of the system is expected to be completed in 2004.



Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination

Route 202 Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

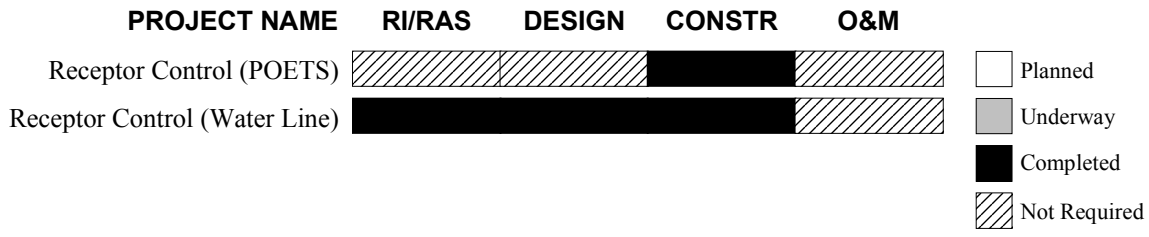
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$721,000
1986 Bond Fund	$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Branchburg Township Health Department in 1991 identified 12 private potable wells at residential and commercial properties along a mile stretch of Route 202 that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the occupants while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the project that encompassed approximately 50 residential and commercial properties. Branchburg Township extended public water lines to the properties within the GWIA, as well as other properties in the general area, in 1997. NJDEP funded the portions of the water lines that were located within the GWIA.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is conducting Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at an auto repair shop and a gasoline service station in Branchburg Township where the ground water contamination may have originated. A third Potentially Responsible Party is investigating a gasoline service station under the supervision of NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element. NJDEP is conducting additional investigative work to identify other possible sources of the ground water contamination in the area.



Route 22 Petroleum

1070 & 1074 Route 22 East

Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 5304 **LOT:** 2, 3 & 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$127,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1995 volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were detected in private potable wells at a residential property and a commercial property on Route 22. NJDEP identified two gasoline service stations in the area, Route 22 Petroleum (also known as Mr. Gas) and Carbo's Sunoco, as Potentially Responsible Parties for the contamination. NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element directed both Potentially Responsible Parties to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station installed POET systems on the two wells in response to the directive, but testing of the water from the POET systems continued to show elevated levels of gasoline-related compounds.

In 1999 the potable well contamination was transferred to NJDEP's Remedial Response Element as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case. NJDEP and the owners of the gas stations provided funds to extend public water lines to the properties with contaminated wells in 2001. Investigation and cleanup of the two service stations is being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Parties with oversight of the Responsible Party Remediation Element.

Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination

Roycefield Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

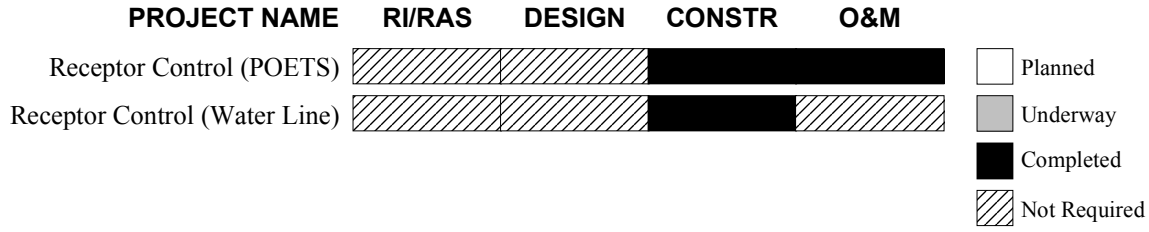
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected homes and sealed the contaminated wells in 2001 as a final remedy. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water lines and sealing of the private wells. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Somerville Borough Sanitary Landfill

Route 206 East Somerville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: 124 **LOT:** 1 & 21

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 47 Acres

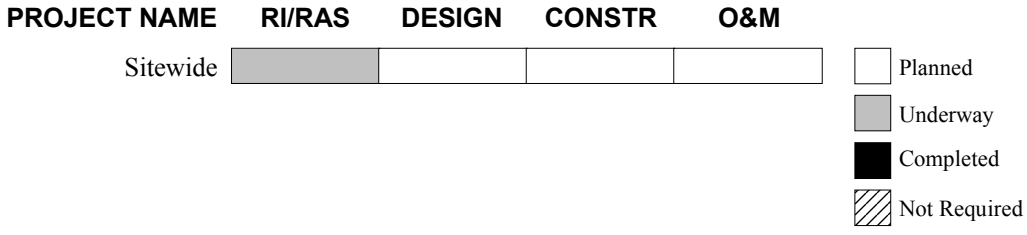
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$71,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Borough of Somerville operated a sanitary landfill facility at this site between 1959 and 1984. It is located within the floodplain of the Raritan River and is separated into two sections by an intermittent stream. Although the exact size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to comprise 40 acres of the 47-acre property. Residential and commercial wastes, construction debris and possibly industrial wastes were deposited in the unlined landfill while it was in operation. The facility was closed after it reached capacity and NJDEP rejected a proposal from Somerville Borough to expand the landfill. Somerville Borough submitted a closure plan for the landfill that included installation of a clay cap, methane gas venting system, leachate collection system and storm water runoff controls in anticipation of constructing a shopping mall on the site. However, due to lack of a financial assurance plan for the project and the subsequent bankruptcy of the shopping mall developer, NJDEP did not approve the closure plan. Recent monitor well sampling results show that the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. In addition, landfill debris has been noted protruding from the sides of the intermittent stream during recent inspections. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present an immediate threat to human health or the environment.



Spring Lane Well Contamination

Spring Lane Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

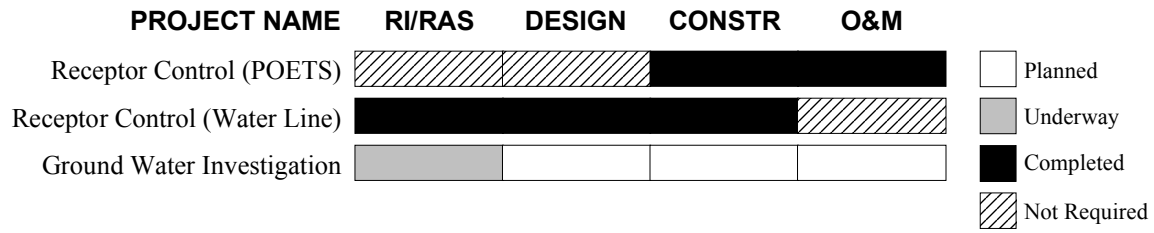
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$211,000
1986 Bond Fund	$89,000
Corporate Business Tax	$700,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health and NJDEP in 1992 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells as an interim measure and later provided funds to the Elizabethtown Water Company to extend public water lines to residences in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) as a final remedy.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of contamination in the soil and ground water, evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify possible sources. NJDEP installed monitor wells in the area during 2000 and 2001 and is periodically sampling the wells to evaluate ground water quality. NJDEP conducted indoor air testing at six homes in the area in 2002 to determine whether contaminants were volatilizing from the ground water and entering the buildings, but no vapors were detected. Additional soil and ground water sampling was conducted in 2003 and NJDEP is evaluating the results.



Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township

954 Route 202 South Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.7 Acre

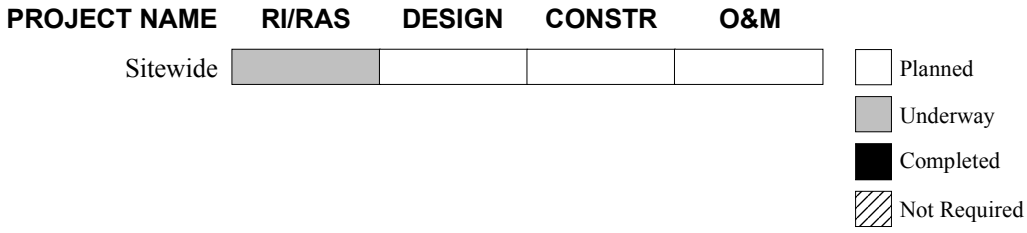
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$18,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,207,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Shoplock's Sunoco Service Center. It is located within the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) of the Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination case. In 1988, shortly after acquiring the property, the service station owner reported an apparent loss of product from the underground storage tanks. The service station owner later removed the leaking underground tanks and installed several monitor wells at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells confirmed the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP directed the service station owner to investigate the site and take appropriate remedial actions, but the owner did not comply. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP is reviewing the initial findings of the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI. Additional sampling is planned to further delineate the contamination.



Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination

Sunset Ridge Bridgewater Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

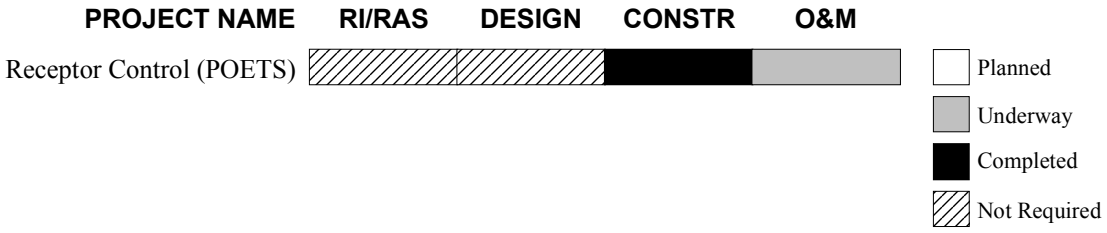
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Chlordane	Confirmed
Potable Water	Chlordane	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$18,000
1981 Bond Fund	$34,000
Corporate Business Tax	$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sunset Ridge is a residential development adjacent to Route 202/206 in Bridgewater Township. Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Health Department and NJDEP's Remedial Response Element between 2000 and 2002 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with Chlordane at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. The Remedial Response Element has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and is conducting a water supply alternatives analysis to evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to the residents. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination

Tysley Road Bernardsville Borough Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

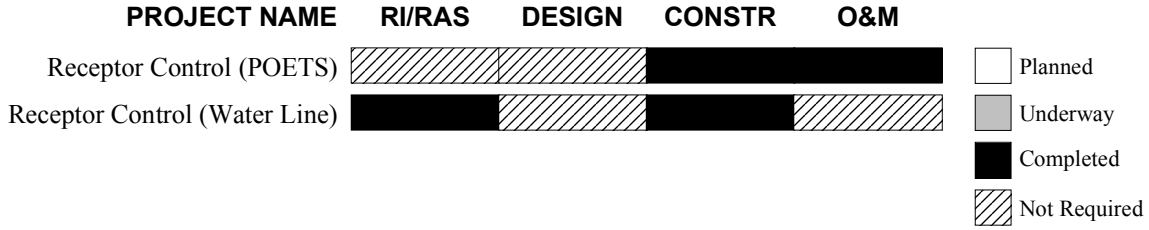
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$14,000
Corporate Business Tax	$153,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1998, during an investigation of two nearby service stations, NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element identified two private potable wells on Tysley Road that were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. Since the PCE is not believed to have originated from either of the service stations, the potable well contamination case was referred to NJDEP's Remedial Response Element for further investigation. The Remedial Response Element identified one other home in the area that was not connected to the public water line and sampling of this well revealed similar contamination. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and in 2001 provided funds to connect the homes to the public water supply as a final remedy. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Woods Road Ground Water Contamination

Woods Road Hillsborough Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$48,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 1990 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to continue to use POET systems at the affected homes. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.